Our Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, March 21, 1851. Washington, March 21, 1351.

Senator Seward's Lawe-taking and Departure—Mr.
Webster and the Maryland State Convention to
Dine together—Mr. Kingman's Appointment—Impositions Practised by the Southern Telegraph Line
—Warning to the Public, &c.

Mr. Senator Seward took an affectionate leave of resident Fillmore and Secretary Webster, respectively, yesterday, and then departed for the North

The country is now safe.

Wr. Webster has received and accepted an invitation to partake of a public dinner with the Maryland Constitutional Convention, at Annopolis, on Tuesday next. It will be a great affair, for there is no spot

next. It will be a great affair, for there is no spot in the wide Union where things of that nature can be better done up than in the great, old, merry-making town of Annapolis. The way good wine will be drunk, and good speeches made, will be worth a visit to the place to behold and enjoy.

I sm happy to learn that E. Kingman, Esq., the well-known Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, the Charleston Courier, and the New York Commercial Advertiser, has received an appointment to one of the newly-created clerkships in the State Department, at a salary of some \$1.800, or \$2,000, I forget which.

Mr. Kingman is a high-toned gentleman, an experienced whig politician, and an easy and instructive writer. His character and abilities, and long services in the whig cause, ought to have induced the late Taylor administration to have tendered to him an auditorship, for he is far more entitled to such a station, and far more capable of properly filling one, than several gentlemen, now occupying auditorships.

But he was not offered anything, and so he has

ditorships. But he was not offered anything, and so he has

Washington, March 25, 1851. The Anticipated Treasury Circular-The Contingent Fund, &c., &c.

The great topic of interest here is, what construc-tion will the Secretary of the Treasury place upon the appraisement law of last session? It is now said he will not issue his circular till Thursday; and it is certain that, up to the present time, he has been able to arrive at no decision.

The Union of Sunday contained a long article

trying to show that any other construction than that "freights" are not included as a portion of the f'costs and charges," would be unconstitutional, because it would necessarily favor those ports nearer because it would necessarily favor those ports nearer to Europe than those further removed. Thus, Boston and New York would have advantages over New Orleans and Mobile, the freights to the former being lower than to the latter. But this is pure nonsense. Under Mr. Walker's interpretation of the law, the differences in commissions, which were included as a portion of the costs, were got over by continued as a portion of the costs, were got over by continued as a portion of the costs, were got over by continued to the average, and establishing it as the True. So it could be with freights. The average rate to the several Atlantic ports could be established, and thus the Union's "constitutional" objection would be overcome.

jection would be overcome.

Again, it is urged that the interpretation that freight was not included, was sanctioned by the Su-Again, it is urged that the interpretation that freight was not included, was sanctioned by the Sapremo Court. This is, however, a mistake. Upon every point objected to by importers, and upon which a case was made up, the Supreme Court decided adversely to the construction of the Treasury Department. As regards the construction that freight was not added, it imposed no duty upon importers, and consequently no case could be brought for the consideration of the courts. The only way by which it can be decided whether it is or is not proper to add freight, is by the Secretary of the Treasury affirming that it is, and then the parties affected can make up a case. The language is plain and explicit, and as the money article in Saturday's Herult well remarks, the exception of "insurance" as a portion of the costs and charges to

Saturday's Hernki well remarks, the exception of "insurance" as a portion of the costs and charges to be added to the original cost of the goods, makes it still more plain that freight cannot, upon any fair reading of the law, be omitted.

I hold it to be proper doctrine, that in all cases of doubt as to the construction to be placed upon a law, the benefit of that doubt should be given to the interests of this country, and not in favor of foreign countries. In the present matter, however, I can see no room for a rational doubt. Language cannot be clearer, and there is no one who would read the law for the first time, without reference to former construction, who could arrive at any other conclusion than that freights are added to the costs of the goods.

conclusion than that freights are accounted that goods.

The Secretary of the Treasury, finding his contingent fund running low, has dismissed five clerks, who were paid out of it, and contemplates removing several more who have been fed from the same fruitful cow. There have been about twenty clerks employed and paid out of this fund. Its legitimate appropriation is for the fire, light, &c., of the Department; but like the "horse need" of the Senate, it is made to answer a variety of purposes, too nurcount to mention.

Mr. Fuller, of the Allemy Register, is here. He outless first himself nonplused by the endorsedoubtless firsts himself nonplussed by the endorse-ment which the Republic has given to Senator Fish, and comes here to get booked up in the "pints," as our friend, "The Doctor," would say.

Washington, March 24, 1851.

The Telementepec Treaty-The Presidential Question I see, from an article in the New Orleans Delta, that it is reported that a faction in Mexico is opposed to the Tehuantepee treaty. Apparently, the opposition is to Mr. de Garay, to whom the government of Mexico has made the original concession; but the cause of it is because Mr. de Garay has ecded his rights to Americans, and has, in that sense, Americanized the gigantic enterprise. who oppose Mr. de Garay, and the American citizens who hold under him, oppose, in fact, the treaty; because they fancy (for what reason is better known to them than the rest of mankind), that the Isthmus of Tehuan tepec, once used as a thoroughface by the Americans, the whole of it, and in course of time, all Mexico will become a dependency of the United States. The United States, in concluding and ratifying the Tehuantepec treaty, had no such wicked offer thought; and acted honorably, fairly, and above board in the matter, as became a great mation. The treaty was expressly made to protect, and not to strip, Mr. de Guray, and those who hold taker him, in the possession of their acquired rights. The very first article of that treaty (as you will so who oppose Mr. de Garay, and the American citi zens who hold under him, appose, in fact, the treaty

when it shall be published), confirms the concession of the Mexican government to Mr. de Garay, giving the very date of that concession; and article XII. of the treaty makes it clearly a tripartite compact between the two governments and the party whose interests are to be especially protected by it.

There is little or no consequence to be given to those Mexican rumors, which can easily be traced to interested parties desirous of obtaining similar concessions; but, in the meantime, you may rely on the fact that Mr. Webster is too much of a statesman and a diplomatist to be either surprised or deceived by such paltry maneauvres. We shall have all three routes—that of Panama, of Nicaragua, and of Tehuantepee—secured to our citizens; and New Granada, Nicaragua, Honduras, and Mexico, will derive quite as large benefits from these enterprises as our own citizens. If our people or government seriously coveted the possession of the isthmus under the sovereignty of the United States, a treaty for the transit on it, and for holding real property under the municipal laws of Mexico, would be the very beat thing to perpetuate peace and good will between the two countries, and to secure to Mexico the integrity of their territory.

The case of Collector Lewis, of Philadelphia, is not yet decided; but my opinion is there will be no action on it, and that Mr. Lewis will not be held responsible for the officiousness or want of moral perception of one or two of his officials. If every office holder in the United States were to be beset by political opponents, as Mr. Lewis, I doubt whether three could be found among them, capable of withstanding, or willing to hold office while exposed to such unrelenting persecution.

There is much talk here about the Presidency; but you may rely on it, that the premature manner in which General Scott has been brought forward, by Seward and his friends, may yet drive him of the track. I doubt whether either Mr. Clay or Mr. Webster will ever be brought to endorse him; and unless Mr. Fillmore cut

Our New Orleans Correspondence.

New Orleans, March 16, 1851.
Stronge Conduct of the Authorities of Trinidad towards the Pelican-Search and Detention of an American Vessel-History of the Affair-Extracts from the Log-Book of the Pelican.

Permit me to call your attention to an occurrence

which created some little excitement among the inhabitants of Trinidad de Cuba, and which ought habitants of frinidad de Cuba, and which ought justly to call down the indignation of every Ameri-can citizen. The plain facts are stated just as they occurred; and should you judge them worthy of at-tention, please give them a place in your widely cir-culated paper. A greater insult, in my opinion, has never been offered to the American flag, and we leave it to your judgment to comment upon the facts, and call the attention, not only of the public, but also of our authorities at Washington, to this gross violation of international law-to the national insult suffered-by unjustifiably trampling upon our flag-making prisoners of American citizens whose vessel is obliged to enter one of the Spanish ports of the island of Cuba, in distress, and thus depriving those citizens of their freedom, and the rights of hospitality, which are tendered even to the most

place a guard of soldiers over us whilst we did so; but they inhumanly refused the request, and sent six souls to sen, in a small boat, in a state of distress, and during the heavy northers of the winter season. Is this humanity! Would a Spanish versel be treated so in the United States!

The following are extracts from the log book kept by Irwin J. Miller, navigator of the schooner Pelican, on her trip from New Orleans to Kingston, Jamaica, as given by Captain Miller:—

"January 29, ISM.—Light airs and calms. At 2 P. M., light breezes from the North. At 6, made Trindad, bearing borth, distance 7 miles; randown for the reef; hove to and hoisted signal for a pilot. At 2 P. M., finding that none came off, concluded to run in ourselves. Found a channel over the reef of 14 feet water. At 4, spoke a small beat that informed us of the channel, and we ran in. At 6, came to anchor in the port; received the visit of the boat of the captain of the port, who made a few inquiries and then left, after having told him that we entered "In distress," being in want of wood, water, and provisions.

"30th.—Calm. Washed decks down and cleaned vessel up. About 11 A. M., received the visit from the enteron house boats, as we judged from the letters R H in the centre of its national colors. The officers examined the papers, and then came on board and examined the vessel. They then exacted a written manifest of the captain, which was given them, stating that we cleared in New Orleans for Kingston, Jamaica, entered in distress to this port in ballast, without provisions, and consigned to the American Consul, as we knew nobody. At five P. M., the Consul came off, and informed us that we were in quarantine. He then went on shore, and sent us provisions for the following day. At the P. M., an officer of the government, accompanied by several men, came on board, (after having been hailed by the boat, stationed astern of us since our entry, to keep us from any communication.) The officer stated that he came to take

having been hailed by the boat, stationed astern of us since our entry, to keep us from any communication.) The officer stated that he came to take away our rudder, by order of the government, which he did, by unshipping it himself with his own men, and putting it into his boat and carrying it on shore, leaving us to the mercy of a heavy norther, which had sprung up during the day. One of the passengers told the captain that he One of the passengers told the captain that he ought to protest against such an outrage, which he then did, in due form; to which the officer answered, that the American Consul was informed of the act, and he (the officer) was acting under superior orders—that the rudder would be found in the morning, in the office of the captain of the port."
"31st.—The schooner Pelican still lying in the port

of Trinidad, with strong gales from the north, exof Trimidad, with strong gales from the north, exposed in an unsafe roadstead to the inclemency of boisterous weather, after the outrageous insult and indignity offered to the American flag, by depriving as (stealthily and under cover of the darkness of the night,) of our rudder, unjustifiably depriving American citizens of their liberty, who had committed no offence against the laws of the country, keeping as prisoners under the surveillance of a police appointed expressly for the purpose, and trampling upon the sacred rights of hospitality. At eight A. M., a boat came along side and brought some fresh pravisions and water, sent by the kind attentions of the Corsul whose worthly represents our nation in this port, and who humanely took into consideration our destitute condition, and thus pravided for our immediate wants and temporary necessities. At nine o'clock the government boat came along side with an officer, wish orders to convey the capitain, mate, and one scaman, on shore, which he sid, in the same boat, who, when landed, were conducted as prisoners before a tribunal appointed expressly to examine them—this investigation being strictly private, each individual being interrogated separately. At eleven o'clock, the interrogated separately. At eleven o'clock, the navigator, who acted as mate, came on board for

the log book, which was exacted, and returned with it on shore. At one o'clock, the captain, alone, was reconducted on board, in the same government boat, and the two passengers were commanded to undergo the same ordeal of being conducted as criminals before a foreign tribunal, where they were, each and all, separately examined; and even their most private actions, conduct, business, and occupations enquired into, during their residence in the States, and previous to their unfortunate arrival in this country—questions which no American would consider himself bound to answer before any tribunal, and which he would consider as grossly insulting. After the examination, one of the passengers, aldressing them in their own language, enquired of the gentlemen composing the tribunal, if, not being considered as guilty of any offence, we could have the liberty of remaining on shore—to which he was answered that the bill of health was not signed by the Spanish Cousul. But under the paltry pretext of this irregularity, they wished to screen their secret proceedings, and so ordered us to be reconducted on board again in the same way, and in the same government boat that brought us on shore. Tae bill of health was signed by the collector and naval agent of the port of New Orlerns, and was stamped with the seal usually put upon such documents. Not being destined to a Spanish port, the bill of health did not require the signature of the Spanish Consul. At seven, p.m., being perfectly dark, a boat came along side, containing three men, who stated that they had brought back our rudder, and wished us to take it on deck—to which they were answered, that as government officers had taken and unshipped it on their own authority and responsibility, they ought to reship it. They said this would be done in the morning; and put it on deck themselves, without any assistance from on board, and stated that they had brought back our rudder, and wished do toner, and or mained until twelve, M., when they were relieved by three others, who rem

he had made arrangements for sending ussoms provisions, and also stated that the Governor had given him orders to tell us to get ready to leave tomorrow, without fail. We immediately shipped our rudder, and got everything ready to go to sea. We received on board, through the kindness of the Consul, Mr. Me Lean, some wood, water, and provisions. At 12 o'clock a Spanish man-of-war schooner entered the harbor. Shortly after, we received a note from the Consul, stating to be ready to go to sea on the morrow, without fail, as the pilot would be on board early in the morning. At 6 o'clock the man-of-war boat came, with six men in it and an officer, all well armed, relieved the guard boat astern of us, and kept a strict watch over us during the night.

"Feb. 3.—Light breezes from the eastward. At 5 o'clock A. M. the pilot came on board and said he had orders to take us out. At sun rise we got under way. The man-of-war boat then left. We proceeded down the bay and came to anchor at White Island, (outside.) We went on shore to see if we could obtain some more wood, but found none. At one o'clock we got under way and stood to sea. At three the passengers concluded to return home, thinking they could reach it sooner than Jamaica; I shaped my course, accordingly, for Cape San Antonio."

[The intervening days between the 3d and 8th,

[The intervening days between the 3d and 8t]

ing those citizens of their freedom, and the rights of hospitality, which are tendered even to the most barbarous. The vessel, after being barbarously ordered out of the port, without even being permitted to overhaul her bottom, after having been one night on the coral reefs, was captured by a Spanish man-of-war schooner, called the Habanera, on the high seas, and conveyed under her gans to a roadstead in the leie of Pines, (not a port of eatry, having previously examined her papers. In this roadstead she was detained until the following morning, when the commander of the Habanera, finding he could not justifiably detain our vessel, sent a pilot on board to carry us out to sea, so that we might proceed on our way home, after being in captivity twenty hours.

Capt. Irvin J. Miller acted as navigator of the Pelican, and not Mr. Wm. H. Holland, whose name appears in the papers as captain. This fact the company of the log-book, tarned. The enclosed is a copy sent to the Secretary of State, after having been duly sworn to before one of our magistrates, Judge Winters, Justice of the Peace for the second municipality of New Orleans. Should this thing be overlooked, our government would be permitting the rights of lower one of our magistrates, Judge Winters, Justice of the Peace for the second municipality of New Orleans. Should this thing be overlooked, our government would be permitting the rights of bear with the second and the vising the hold, after having one word, and then vising the hold, after having one word, and then vising the hold, after having daw with the state of the leaders of the capture of the land of the same of the without having committed any offence—without her and the second municipality of the control of the propers of the vice of the proper

"The idea of taking us to be wreckers from the Caymans, after seeing our colors and examining our papers in the morning, is most absurd. Then why did he take us prisoners!"

The above extracts are signed by Captain Miller, and present a very strange history, which, as doubt, will meet with proper attention. J. S. T.

New Orleans, March 16, 1851. Busmess-Commerce-Railroads - Municipal Divi sions-The River-The Opera-Pensacola Dry

Dock-Fort St. Philip, &c. These are the days of Lent, but not of loaning. xcept with the best of security, and at a high rate of interest. The money market here, as with you, is very tight, not to say inebriated; or as Charley O'Malley has it, "a little fresh like." Our city seems to be very much depressed, like a man who has a fit of the blues; and the cause is, that she is not prosperous. Things, for the last few years, have gone backwards. Trade and commerce have not increased, nor has property advanced. And yet there is no city, perhaps, in the Union which has greater natural advantages than New Orleans. Being the great depot of the valley of the Mississippi, one would think that this, with her maritime commerce, would be sufficient to make New Orleans the second city in the States. But the canals and railroads of the north-west take away from us a large portion of our inland commerce. Then all the sugar and molasses made in Attachapas, the largest sugar growing region in this State, goes direct fo New York and Boston, for the want of a railroad to bring it to New Orleans. Besides these, I could enumerate a dozen other sources which drain away from us our commerce. Another principal cause why our city is not in a flourishing state is, that there are too many conflicting interests here. The city being divided into three municipalities, with separate governments, frequent quarrels arise among them, when they find their interests conflict. The first municipality is jealous of the second, and the third is jealous of the first. Were the municipality governments consolidated, it would tend greatly to increase the prosperity of the city. But sectional prejudices are too great; for last year an act passed the Legislature to unite the municipalities under one appropriments and on it being submitted to the vote gone backwards. Trade and commerce have no governments consolidated, it would tend greatly to increase the prosperity of the city. But sectional prejudices are too great; for last year an act passed the Legislature to unite the municipalities under one government, and on it being submitted to the vote of the people, it was lost. Efforts are being made, however, again to attain this object. Property holders, too, becoming alarmed at the state of affairs, are projecting railroads to Attachapas, Opelousas, and to other portions of the State; and the people generally are beginning to wake up from the state of lethargy which has already too long prevailed among them. Northern capitalists here, too, have done much to retard the progress of our city, by refusing to embark in measures which would tend to its advancement.

There was a rumor in town the day before yesterday, that a crevasse had occurred in the levee at Carrollton, about seven miles above the city; but it turned out false. The levees along the river bank are in fine order, and every precaution has been taken by strengthening them. The river, at present, however, is very high, and is within sixteen inches of the top of the levee. It would take an immense body of water, at this stage, to raise the river an inch. so that no danger of an overflow is apprehended. The water is being let in from the levee into the gutters of our streets, and its sweet murmurings are quite refreshing this warm weather, as the rippling streams flow on towards the lake in the rear of our city.

The opera of "Norma" was played last night, at

the French theatre, to a crowded house of beauty and loveliness. Devrice looked charmingly, and she was in fine voice. Towards the end of the recitative of the fourth scone of the first act, she gave a few tomches of the prolonged notes of Jenny Lind, to show that other folks could sing some too. In the "Casta Diva" she sang deliciously, and was most extrawagantly applauded. She is a splondid actres, as well as a singer, and has more digosity and elegance of person than any female I ever saw on the stage. Fluari Joly, as Adalgise, was slso warmly applauded, and never appeared at better advantage. At the commencement of the third act, Dalue, (who is one of the finest tenors we ever heard.) in the character of Pollion, attempted to clear his voice when being threatened by Norma, which produced a hem-hem, and the effect was so ridiculous that the house burst into a fit of laughter, and Dulue himself could not maintain his composure.

The great dry dock, which has been so long building at the Pensacola Navy Yard, is to be launched on the 18th instant. It is an immense work, and will receive the largest ship in our navy, the Pennsylvania. The navy yard at Pensacola is more highly improved than any other in the tinion, and as a place of residence it is very delightful. A number of our citizens have left here to visit the launch.

I had the pleasure of making a visit the other day, to Fort Jackson, which is 75 miles below the city. It is a charming spot, as well as a spleadid fortification. It is situated on a spot communding the river above and below, much beyond the range of cannon shot, so that a vessel coming up or down must be in plain view some time before she gets in range of the guns. The work is of the bastioned form, the lines connecting the bastions forming a peatagon. In the interior is the citadel, a building of two sides, pierced for muketry, and serving as quarters for the men. On the water front, the fort has twester of guns. Immediately surrounding the wall of the fort, in a broad and deep ditch, fill

Our Baltimore Correspondence.

BALTIMORE, March 24, 1851.
The Fell's Point Bank Robbers' Trial—The Ship
Robena—Cumberland Coal—Spontaneous Com-

Instion, &c.

The trial of the two men who have given the names of Thomas Richardson and John Rodgers, but will be better known in New York under their professional names of Bill Devoe and Joe Murray, has occupied the Howard District Court for several days past, having been removed there from this city, they fearing that justice would not be done city, they fearing that justice would not be done them here. The charge against them, it will be remembered, is that of burglariously entering the Fell's Point Savings Bank. They succeeded in getting out of the bank, coatless and hatless, before they were arrested—leaving also their implements behind; and their counsel claimed an acquittal, on the ground that no one could swear that they were the men in the bank, as no one had seen them within its walls. The watchman finding the front door open, held it fast and sprung his rattle. The thieves run out the back way, and were caught in their flight. The jury, after being out thirty-two hours, were unable to agree, and were consequently discharged. A new trial will take place to-day.

The noble ship Robena is considered a lost vessel, the surveyors having condemned her as past recovery. The underwriters, however, have borrowed a number of powerful pumps from the Portsmouth navy yard, and have started in the steamer Jewess with an ample force, and a large number of empty casks, to make a final effort for her recovery.

The amouncement of the burning, by spontaneous combustion, of the fourth vessel laden with Cumberland coal, has attracted much attention in our city, and fears are entertained that these magnificent coal beds, to reach which so many millions of dollars have been expended, will prove not so valuable as at first supposed. The questions now arise, will seamen be found willing to ship on vessels laden with coal?—will ship-owners risk their vessels in its conveyance!—and will insurance companies take any risks on such vessels.

Our Philadelphia Correspondence. them here. The charge against them, it will be

Our Philadelphia Correspondence.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24, 1851.
The Contested Election Case—Speech by Robt. Tyles

-Dig at Nativism-Death of a Murderer, &c. argument of Mr. Campbell in the contested elec on case, this morning. His speech was a written one, and he confined himself so closely to his note as to afford no opportunity of displaying the fervid cloquence for which he was wont to be so celebrated in the days of the repeal agitation. He did not touch upon the constitutional question involved in the ease, leaving that argument to his colleague, Mr. Hirst. The author of "Ahasucrus" diverged towards the close, to a panegyric upon democracy, and attributed the large vote given in the Second ward, Moyamensing, to detestation by the people of the character of Mr. Levin, the candidate for the first Congressional district, and they accordingly, turned out in their might to defeat him.—
He declaimed upon the vicious character of political nativism, the prejudices which it fostered, and its tendencies to subvert the spirit of our institutions. He alluded to the origin of the party being kindled by the burning of churches and the massacre incident to civil strife. The excitement against this party, and its sole representative in Congress, had induced poor men, by twenties and fifties, to reside in Moyamensing, for the sole purpose of voting against him. Every house, every room, gave up its votes on elegion-day, and men went to the polls determined to frush the man whose name and principles were synonymous with blood and persecution. This feeling, he contended, had alone contributed to swell the number of voters beyond all former precedent. The court took a recess about the dinner hour, and then Mr. Hirst followed on the same side, and had not concluded at the adjournment. He will be followed by William M. Meredith, Esq., for the towards the close, to a panegyric upon democracy hour, and then Mr. Hirst followed on the same and had not concluded at the adjournment. He will be followed by William M. Meredith, Esq., for the contestant, when the case will go to the judges for

contestant, when the case will go to the judges for a decision.

James Groves, who, in October last, murdered Mary Welsh, an apple girl, on Chesnut street wharf, died last night in Moyamensing prison. Shortly after the murder, he cut his throat with a raxor, which had been loaned to him in his cell for the purpose of shaving. This wound never healed, and being unable to swallow, tife has been sustained by liquids poured through a tube. His suffering were most intolerable, and his death may be received as a mercy extended to him, however unworthy he may have been. He leaves a wife and several children, who were dependent upon him.

Our Springfield Correspondence. Springfield, Mass., March, 21, 1851. Interesting Statistics-Severdism and Whigism, &c Springfield contains about 13,000 inhabitants; ormerly contained 20,000; but the west village save secoded, and formed a young city of themselve was surprised by the beauty and taste displayed in the private residences here—each surrounded by its garden and grounds, terraced slopes, and flowery beds. Rich green-houses and conservatories abound in which flowers and fruit display a tempting luxu riance. The Connecticut flows hard by the town and yields its water power for various factories Among the manufactories is one for making revolv ing pistols, a weapon similar to that of Colt's revolv ers; and I learn that suits are now pending between the parties to determine the right of the patent These patent rights, under the present laws, give great deal of trouble, and, I fear, the evil cannot b remedied until the whole present system is revolutionized, and the patent office purified. The trouble is a recent re-issue by Mr. Ewbank. Ames' celebrated sword blades are also manufactured here, so that the good people of Springfield are not likely

That staunch whig, and friend of the Union, George Ashmun, lives here, a man of whom Massachusetts may be proud. Whother in the quiet walks of life, or in the councils of the nation, at Washington, he will fill his place with honor. Massachusetts is, of course, a soil congenial to free soilism, and Springfield, I suppose, is not exempt; but even here whigs begin to wonder how William II. Seward has managed to twine himself around

the whig party of New York. They ask if it be true that President Fillmore has thrown himself into the arms of this magician, who outman outwise and outwits even the magician of Kinderhook. The triumphal reception of William II. Seward by the Legislature of New York in your city, seems not without meaning of a moral. Caw the President shed any light on the subject! Here I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Grimes, the celebrated phrenologist. He is a man of medium height, but of strong physical developments, with a good "bowl of intellect," and a merry eye, that lets nothing escape him. He has just published a new work on phrenology, or rather "Phreno-Geology," in which, after the doctrine of La Mark, he attempts to prove, from geology, that all animal life sprang from one, the lowest degree of animal life made known to us by geology; and that the different species of animals, and the developments and progress of their natures, are all owing to the circumstances of their condition. Thus, man is not derived from the monkey, as the French philosophers would teach us; but both are but offsheets from the same germ. Such is one feature of the book—what think you of it?

Massachusetts, to ecome back to the old Bay State, contains 973,715 inhabitants, according to the census of 1850, being an increase of 35 per cent in ten years. Her valuation is \$590,331,831. Shhas 3,878 public schools, with an average attendance in winter of 194,408 scholars. She raises annually, by tax, for the support of public schools, including only the wages of teachers, board and fuel, \$264,667 85. These facts will show the importance of Massachusetts, and whence she derives her strength. Let her but sustain the Union, and how bright will be her name.

Our Boston Correspondence.

Boston, March 22, 1851.
The Political Movements of Massachusetts - The Effect of Abolitionism on the Trade of Boston, &c.

Things are very quiet here in the political world When I wrote you last, it was supposed that Mr. Summer would be withdrawn, or would withdraw himself, from the Senatorial canvass; and that Mr. Allen, fresh from his tourney-with Mr. Ashmun, about Mr. Webster's "salt" and "tin," would be taken up and "put through" by the coalition on the nineteenth balloting. Mr. Phillips recom-mended Mr. Allen, in case Mr. Sumner should withdraw, or be given up. About a dozen of the "bolt-ing" democrats signified their willingness to vote for Mr. Allen, not because his opinions are in any important respect different from those of Mr. Sumfor Mr. Allen, not because his opinions are in any important respect different from those of Mr. Sumner, but because they have committed themselves so thoroughly against the latter gentleman, that they cannot, with self respect, vote for him. Everything bade fair for a coalition triumph up to Monday afternoon—then it was, that the free soilers had a caucus, and, with their accustomed stupidity, and with about their usual exhibition of blockhead wisdom, resolved that they would not withdraw Mr. Sumner under any circumstances whatevet. Living or dead, democrat or free soiler, have him they will, and none other. All this is very brave and consistent, and—absurd. The coalition is in a fair way of going where the whigs say it came from—to the devil; partly through the obstinacy of the free soilers, but more from the cowardice and imbecility of those at the head of the State government, who are laughed at by the whigs, and despised by all others. The golden hour—the one opportunity that is always granted by fortune to parties, as well as to men, to establish themselves—passed away weeks ago. The election of a Senator cannot save the coalition from ruin, in my humble opinion. It is daily said, by democrats, some of them old liners, and others Sumner men, that if the State government, that thus far has existed here, is a sample of what is to be in case the coalition shall continue in power, they do not wish it to succeed; and this is the feeling on which the coalition shall continue in power, they do not wish if to succeed; and this is the feeling on which the coalition shall continue in power, they do not wish if to succeed; and this is the feeling on which the coalition shall continue in power, they do not wish if to succeed; and this is the feeling on which the coalition shall continue in power, they do not wish if to succeed; and this is the feeling on which the coalition shall continue in power, they do not wish if to succeed; and this is the feeling on which the coalition shall continue in power, they do not wish ner, but because they have committed themselves

voters of any other State in the Union.

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The President of the Senate, (General Wilson.) has conclescended to make a reply to the letter written by Judge Morton against the election of Mr. Sumner. He uses up the old gentleman in a way that has terribly damaged his reputation; for he conclusively shows that Mr. Morton, after he had failed to obtain the coalition nomination for Senator, employed his time in playing a double game, being a Sumner man to one branch of the coalition, and a hunker to the other branch. It is a most humiliating sight, that of a man past seventy acting in a manner so scandalously dishonest.

Our mercantile community are complaining of the injury that has happened, or is about to happen to the trade of Boston, in consequence of the opposition that has been made here to the Fugitive Slave law. It is estimated as high as three millions of dollars. Though I think this an exaggerated amount, still the loss must be large. What makes it doubly bitter, is the fact that the loss will fall mainly on men who have been most streamous in their opposition to the abplitionists, which tickles the latter amazingly, and causes them to hope that the sufferers will change their sentiments as to the merits of the law. The effect, it is feared by coolheaded men, will be had every way. The policy of punishing a whole community for the real or supposed sins of a few of its members, may be doubted. It is very like the punishment of decimation in war, which is quite as likely to lead to the execution of the innocent, as of the guity.

The expectation that the administration would dismiss Mr. Greely, and some other anti-Webster office-holders, has not thus far been realized, much to the disappointment of many worthy people. Some attribute this lenity to Mr. Webster's want of courage, and others to Mr. Fillmore not wishing to build up the Secretary of State at his own expense. Those who know, or who, at least, affect to know more than their neighbers, say th

Our Canadian Correspondence. TORONTO, C. W., March 21, 1851.
The Inspector-General—The American Steamer Ro chester-A Law without a Penalty, and the same Law with a Penalty-Reciprocity Hunters-The

Inspector-General's Position, &c. I am enabled to communicate to you a piece o intelligence which has not publicly transpired here, and which, when generally known, cannot fail to excite just indignation and contempt towards the neapables by whom Canada is governed, especially towards the Hon. Francis Hincks, Inspector-Gene ral, and reciprocity hunter at Washington.

You are aware, probably, that the steams Rochester, plying between Lewiston and Hamilton is owned by an American company. The recent Navigation act, passed by the Imperial Parliament of Britain, prohibits foreign vessels from trading from one British port to another, and, accordingly, early in the spring of last year, the Customs authorities of this province informed Captain Masson, of the Rochester, that he could no longer touch, as he had been accustomed to, at Dalhousie, as the small port at the mouth of the Welland canal is called. The circumstance, if adhered to, was calculated materially to inconvenience and injure the people of St. Catharines, whose representative Mr. Merritt, had, at that time, a seat in the cabinet. Spurred by his constituents, Mr. Merritt supported Capt. Masson in his efforts to obviate the threatened restriction, and the result of their combined exertions was, the writing of a letter to the Captain by Mr. Hineks, in which that gentleman expressed the pleasure he had experienced in discovering that, though the Imperial Parliament had prohibited foreign vessels from sharing the coasting trade, no penalty was attached to a disregard of this prohibition, and, therefore, that the Rechester might continue, as heretofore, to touch at Dalhousie and elsewhere. The commander of the Rechester procalled. The circumstance, if adhered to, was calated by the hint during the whole of the season 1850.

SHEET A WOOLSE

The season of 1851 is about to commence, and now for a new manifestation of ministerial mendacity. The other day Captain Masser received from Mr. Dunscomb—Mr. Hineks's right hand man—a curt official letter, which reminded the captain of the prohibition already alluded to, and cited a clause of the act to show that a penalty of £7 is attached to every instance in which the law is violated.

How the affair will end I know not, and so far as this case is cencerned, we need care little. The principle involved is, however, important, more particularly as illustrating the scandalous dishonesty which characterises the policy of our classocers for "reciprocity," in their dealings with the United States. The facts I have stated, and the precise accuracy of which I am prepared to prove, unset dawn irretrievably the character of Hineks and those who have acred with him in the business.

The position in which this model Inspector General stands, is such, that he must choose, one of two borns of a dilerama; either he was ignorant of the new law, in 1850, or purposely missinted it to serve political ends; or, in 1851, he has put a forced construction upon the act, to enable him to deal a kick or two against your countrymen; for having refused to regard him as an oracle in political ends; or, in 1851, he has put a forced construction upon the act, to enable him to deal a kick or two against your countrymen; for having refused to regard him as an oracle in political ends; or, in 1851, he has put a forced construction upon the act, to enable him to deal a kick or two against your countrymen; for having refused to regard him as an oracle in political ends; or, in 1851, he has put a forced construction upon the act, to comble him to deal a kick or two against your countrymen; for having refused to regard him as an oracle in political ends; or, in 1851, he has put a forced construction upon the act, to comble him to deal a kick or two against your countrymen; for having refused to regard him as an oracle in political ends; or, in

with impunity.

To your pen I leave the task of commenting on the case.

Anglo-Angelean.

Our Laguayra Correspondence. LAGUAYRA, Feb. 10, 1851.

Affairs in Venezuela-The New President-His Reception.

We have just got a new President in office, with-

out any noise or quarrel, and this administration bids fair to excell all others, in what all administrations ought to do, to endeavor to promote peace, and happiness, confidence in commerce, with and for the people, both of Venezuela, and all foreign nations. I am sure they will do so; over all whom it presides. American business is looking up, and I hope, if we can carry out a new treaty with Venezuelia,

presides. American business is looking up, and I hope, if we can carry out a new treaty with Venezuadis, we will benefit very much by it. That they are most friendly with the United States, and wish-to-cultivate its amity, there is no doubt of.

A friend has just told me—and he is one when knows—that all parties went from Caracas, without distinction, to meet the President, and received him enthusiastically, congratulating him on his arrival at the capital. He met with a glorious victory and reception. I had the honor and pleasure of waiting upon, and dining with him, a few days ago, here, and had a long talk with him. His brother, the late President, is yet at Caracas, but with his good and uncompromised advice, to the present incumbent in office, we cannot expect but a series of peaceful times for all. I am preparing some articles for your paper, which, when finished, I will send on to you by a safe hand. In the meantime, extract something that may suit from my letter. The country is unquestionably in the most peaceful state, at present, that it has been for many years before; prosperous in its agricultural pursuits, more now than ever, and with the fostering care of this administration, we may hope yet to see Venezuela relieve itself from its many embarrassments—mbarrassments brought on only by intrigues and bad policy, even among some of its own people.

It is my duty, and I have an interest in a national point of view, to write what I know to be correct, and to positively deny all assertions to the contrary, of revolutions, of intended invasions, and a whole lot of stuff that gossips—political and foreign—are all the time informing the public about; and I hope the time will come, and that soon, when our merchants at home will look more attentively into the many advantages to be derived by a direct trade with Venezuela. Why, sir, this country is not known (only by a few speculators) in the United States—a country one of the richest among all the South American republics.

There is not a commercial trade her

States and Vene me for brevity.

Our Nicaragua Correspondence. SAN JUAN DE NICARAGUA, March 6, 1851. Arrival of Steamers-Political Matters-Travel on

the San Juan. The calm after the storm has come, and this place is as quiet as a country village. Vessels con-tinue to arrive, but trade is very dull. Provisions flow in from all quarters, and the supply is much greater than the demand; this result might have been anticipated, and is a natural consequence o an over anxiety to build a town in a day. Two years ago, one vessel in six mouths from the State was near the average; nowsix or eight sail is generally in the harbor, mostly American; to-day, the William Chestnut, from Key West, and an English vessel from Jamaica. There have been a great number of vessels wrecked upon the Spanish Maia and the adjacent keys during the past two months, the coast being strewed with fragments of wreeks, a melancholy token of disaster; among others, I may mention the Martha Sanger, off this coast; and the Allen King, off Balize. To-morrow we expect the Mayico steamer from Charges; the British and the Allen King, on balase, pect the Mexico steamer, from Chagees; the British mail steamer Clyde arrived yesterday—she was three days due. Their trips, recently, have been long ones, owing to heavy weather. They are to be relieved by new vessels, of superior structure and

strength.

The political aspect has materially changed since strength.

The political aspect has materially changed since my last. Mr. Christic has been recalled from the consulship, and a new line of policy doubtless will be adopted. Mr. Green, as you are aware, has been acting agent and consul during Christic's stay in Europe, and may referive the place, and step in the same path as his predecessor; but I doubt it; his course whilst filling (as he has done with honor to himself and country) the post assigned him, has been one of moderation, courtesy, and integrity; and the absence of an American consul has brought him into intercourse with American citizens to an extent that gave them ample opportunity of judging of his merits, and amongst the residents here from the States, there is a universal feeling in his favor; and, furthermore, thousands have passed through here for home, and asked for information from the English agent, and some were forwarded to their homes by his influence, when money and health had left them. These facts can be proved; and if any consul or agent is to remain at Greytown, dist. San Juan, Dr. James Green should be preferred.

The schooner Bermuda is still on duty here, but, expects her relief soon from Jamaica. It was the English brig Alban, not Albany, (as your paper stated,) that preceded the Bermuda. The United States sloop of war Albany left Chagres, a few days since, but not for this port, as was expected.

There is nothing "stirring but stagnation" here now. The bungays come down the river without passengers, and will do so now till the rainy season begins, in April or May. The steamers Swan and Millie, heretofore running on the Chagres river, are to be transforred to the San Juan in a few days. This new facility of travel may induce many to take this route.

Our Curacoa Correspondence.

Our Curacoa Correspondence.

CUBAGOA, February 27, 1851.

Celebration of the King's Birthday-The Governor The 22d of February.
On the 19th, was celebrated here, the present

King of the Netherlands' birthday, (William the 3d.) aged 34 years. It was celebrated with all the

Sd.) aged 34 years. It was celebrated with all the usual pomp on such occasions, such as the turning out of the military, and salutes fired from the three different forts, at suarise, midday and sunset.

It may not be inappropriate to state that our excellent Governor, John J. J. Rammelman Elsevier, Jr., appeared, for the first time, in his civilian uniform, at the review of the troops; it appears the home government require all Governors for its colonies to be military men; this case is an exception. The present Governor arrived here, from Holland, some thirty years ago, and has been filling civilian offices under the government, throughout that period, with the utmost ability, and by so doing ins gained the love and esteem of the entire population of the island, and they simultaneously petitioned the late King (William the 2d) to have him appointed their representative, which request was immediately granted. Independent of his being an able statesman, he is very pleasing and affalle, speaking some five languages—English to perfection. Long may he live to enjoy the office which he so meritoriously deserves.

On the 22d, our immortal Washington was naforgotten here. Our new commercial agent, Md. J. McKelway, had the glorious stars and stripe flowing from his residence.

The Visit of Mr. Tupper, the Poet.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

JONES'S HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, March 25, 1851. Sir :- I am sure you will do me the justice to correct an important error in the report of a littly speech, which I was called upon to make at Blackspeece, which I was called upon to make at Biackwell's Island. Instead of "I wish to write a book
about you." It should be "I wish not to write a
book about you." I am here only on a tour of pleasure; and I should not wish the false impression to
get abroad that another "chiel's amang you takin
notes, and 'faith to prent 'em." With thanks for
this courtesy, I am your ob't serv't,
MARTIN J. TUTTER.